BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$2 00	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$6 00
" " 2 "	4 00	" " 6 "	10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 23.—The Senate was not in session today. In the House the impressment bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up. This bill was first passed by the House and has been published. The first section repealed that part of the impressment law which authorizes the President and Governor's of States to appoint a Board of Commissioners to fix prices, and another section specified that no impressment should be made for the benefit of any government contractor. The Senate struck out both of these sections. The House this morning disagreed to these amendments. The Senate had added a section that when local appraizers decide the amount of produce a man shall be allowed to retain for his own use, the impressing officer shall have no appeal from this decision. To this the House agreed, and in this shape the bill goes back to the Senate. The bill that all male slaves and free negroes between 18 and 50 be held for service to work, on fortifications, in hospitals, as teamsters &c., was taken up. It provides that while so employed they shall be entitled to rations and clothing, and pay to owners of eleven dollars per month and the government to pay the full value if a slave should be killed, die by disease, or escape to the enemy. An amendment was offered that no free negroes engaged in raising food or forage be liable or forcibly taken. Exemptions have been made in favor of every branch of business in the country except the one most needed, viz: agriculture, which was debated till the House went into secret session.

From the Mississippi—Fight between the Negroes and White Troops.

MERIDIAN, Jan. 22.—Advices from Vicksburg report the river blockaded at Greenville and Millikin's Bend by our batteries. Very few transports go down and provisions have risen to exorbitantly high prices.

The steamer *Ben Franklin* was taken to Vicksburg lately by a gun boat with the crew in irons. The boat was detected crossing ordnance stores for the Confederates to the Louisiana shore.

A fight occurred in Warren county a short time since between negro troops and the whites. The negroes killed a number of Yankees, when reinforcements arrived who charged the negroes and took their artillery and opened on them with grape and canister. Several hundred Yankees were killed.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased, only nine shots having been fired since five o'clock yesterday evening. The position and number of the fleet as usual.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. White, who dispences fine Cream Ale, at his store on Fayetteville street. The Ale is good and no mistake, for we have tried it.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Chattanooga, says:

Grant's headquarters are at Nashville, and will be there this winter. This indicates that offensive operations are, at present, suspended. The work to be done just now is feeding, repairing and recruiting, and until this is completed little else can be accomplished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, A TEACHER THAT THOroughly understands the English language, to teach in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Address S. A. BANKS,
Jan 25-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th of January, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain, or Flat River P. O., Orange county, N. C.
Jan 25-7t*

GENUINE CREAM ALE.

GENUINE CREAM ALE, ON DRAUGHT, MAY be had at all times, at my store on Fayetteville street, near the Court House. Families can be supplied by the gallon or quart. WM. WHITE.
Jan 25-3t

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.
KING, POGNE & CO.,
Jan 25 1m Graham, N. C.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July Charlotte, N. C.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1864. NO. 64.

EXEMPTIONS.—On the subject of exemptions the Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* says:

It is clear that it is indispensable to the interests of the government and the welfare of the country, that a great many persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, liable to military duty, must be allowed to remain at home. It is true that there are many more exempted at present than is necessary. No law, however, can be made perfect. With a few alterations, the present one in regard to exemption, is as perfect as it can be, and works as well as any law of the kind can be made to work.—As we have said before, many abuses have crept in under its shelter; these can be remedied.

The proposed system of details, as suggested by some of our Congressmen, whose fanaticism borders on insanity, will if adopted, operate more injuriously against our agricultural interests than any other.—There are thousands of plantations, stocked with negroes, all over the country, in many cases where the owners are in the army, that would be stripped of the only white person on the premises, and the negroes left to work out their own and that of their master's ruin with greediness. Plantations everywhere in the South are now being put in order to receive another crop. It is certainly important in the highest degree that this great business should be promptly and well attended to, to guard, as far as man can, against a failure in the harvest for the present year.

We trust that Congress will not repeal the present exemption law. Let them correct if they can the evils caused by it. That is all that is demanded of them. To repeal the law and place the matter of details under control of military heads of departments would leave the system open to the same objections as the existing one. The same means, fair or foul, and the same tricks could be used with success to obtain a detail as an exemption. Nothing can be gained by an exchange. On the contrary, corruption, bribery and fraud, would have one more wide field to revel in. There is too much iniquity going on in high places now, without any more inducements being offered.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. VANCE.—We find the following letter concerning the capture of Gen. Vance and a small party of men under him in the Columbia *Carolinian* of Friday:

ASHVILLE, N. C., January 18, 1864.
6 o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Vance, with about 150 men, entered the villiage of Sevierville, about twenty-eight miles Southeast of Knoxville, and captured a Federal foraging train of seventeen wagons, loaded with flour, &c. He was making his way out in this direction, and on Thursday had reached Cosby Creek, when, about 1 p. m., he was attacked by a regiment of Federal cavalry. Gen. Vance and about seventy-five men were captured. The Federals then returned in the direction of Knoxville. He had ordered Col. Thomas, who was some twenty miles distant, to join him with a portion of his command at Cosby; but for the same reason his orders were not obeyed. Henry's cavalry and our artillery passed the same place the next day and reached Newport safely.—They learned from the citizens that Gen. Vance had been sent to Knoxville. Couriers from the same section report that Longstreet has been fighting for two days. No further particulars.

LONGSTEET ADVANCING.—The Bristol *Gazette* of the 21st, states that on Friday last the enemy designed an attack on Gen. Longstreet in his quarters near Morristown, but he ever having a watchful eye discovered their design and marched out to meet them. He skirmished with them several hours Friday and then fell back several miles. On Saturday he again skirmished with them and drove them back a short distance. It was thought by all that a general engagement would take place on Sunday—Gen. Ransom's forces having been ordered up from Rogersville on Saturday—but the enemy "smelt a rat" and commenced retreating. Longstreet pursued and skirmished with them until they retreated to Strawberry Plains, where they are now in their fortifications.

It is said that our loss during the three days skirmishing was very small, but that the enemy suffered considerably.

The small pox is raging terribly at Knoxville among the Yankees and negroes—there being 600 cases in the city. The main body of the enemy are now at the Plains and the prolific country on the French Board. There are said to be now only about 600 of the enemy garrisoning Knoxville. A negro barber from Cincinatti is recruiting negro regiments there.

A "DEAD" YANKEE PRISONER TURNS UP ALIVE IN THE NORTH.—Some three weeks ago we noticed, as a remarkable and inexplicable case, the fact that five dead Yankees were laid out one night in the dead house of one of the Richmond hospitals, and that during the night one of them jumped up, knocked a board off the prison house of the dead and escaped. The "dead" Yankee has arrived in the North, in company with a live Yankee, and the papers give the following as their experience. It is from a Washington dispatch:

"This morning two soldiers of the army, who have been at Richmond, reported themselves at the provost marshal's office, dressed in grey clothes, made by Union ladies, at Richmond, from secesh blankets.—Their names are W. S. Howard, of Scammon's brigade, and John A. McCullough, of the First Wisconsin infantry. Howard had been employed by the rebels in charge of the Alabama hospital, No. 22, and McCullough was also employed as hospital steward. Having ascertained that, if they could escape, they would receive assistance from the Union people of Richmond, McCullough feigned to be dead, and was carried out in a coffin, and Howard passed the guard in the night. Their escape was effected on the 8th inst., and they remained in the city until the 18th.—Some friends took charge of the men, and suits were made for them out of rebel blankets, and passes were furnished, which enabled them to go out of the city."

The "Union people" of Richmond, who made the suits of clothing and obtained passports for McCullough and Howard, will rejoice to learn of their successful journey. By the way, are not some of them known to the detectives. Who prepared a room in the attic over a barness shop, wherein to hide Buckley, the New York *Herald* correspondent, when he should effect his escape from Castle Thunder?—*Examiner.*

"RECEPTIONS" IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington *Chronicle*, the semi-official organ, has the following at the head of its editorial column:

We are authorized to announce that Mrs. Lincoln will receive her friends every Saturday during the winter, beginning next Saturday, the 9th of January, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. No cards of invitation will be issued.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	80@90c
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$20
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60 to 70c
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$8@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1 50
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$15
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$10
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 90 to $1 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $12 to $14 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $150 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $12 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $14 to $15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 65 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 25 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA-NUTS—$10 to $12 50 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 to $3 10 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.
Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 6-tf In charge of Ordnance.

DWELLING FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, A COMFORTABLE DWELLING WITH all necessary out-buildings, good garden, and well of good water in the yard. Apply to
Jan 22-3t* J. J. CHRISTOPHERS.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn or bacon—the latter preferred. Apply to him in person or by letter.
H. L. OWEN,
Jan 23-6t taw at Hillsboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 20TH INST., I LOANed a brown comfort to a sick lady who got off the train between Greensboro and Raleigh. She will please return it to Mr. Phifer at Raleigh, of the Provost Guard, on the N. C. Railroad. W. M. CAMPBELL
Jan 23-3t Surg. 7th N. C. T.

SITUATION WANTED,

A SITUATION WANTED AS SUPERINTENDENT or General manager by a thorough and competent manufacturer from Manchester, England, a late refugee from Memphis, Tenn., who is 55 years of age and has had forty years' experience in the business. Understands the manufacture of both wool and cotton, is also a millwright, machinist and engineer. Any person in want of such a man will call at room No. 14, Exchange Hotel, or address M. KELLY through the Post Office.
Jan 22-3t*

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 7-tf RALEIGH N. C.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 22-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

26 FEET OF GOOD STOUT LOG CHAIN. ADdress the subscriber at Beulah P. O., N. C.
Jan 22 1w* B. R. HINNANT.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHIskey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLE OF MR. HORTON, near Camp Holmes, on Thursday night, the 31st of December last, a horse mule of medium size, mouse colored and has very short ears for a mule. The above reward will be given for any information concerning him so that I can get him. Any information may be given to W. H. Oneal, at St. Charles P. O., Johnston County, or to the undersigned at Camp Holmes, N. C.
Jan 23-3t* H. H. JOHNSTON, Co A.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.

Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession. Jan 18-1w

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I HAVE BEEN SENT TO THIS STATE FOR THE purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a barrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay $8 per gallon.

All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and patriotism.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division,
Hill's Corps, A. N. V.
GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my most hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the object of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procured and delivered at any point on the railroad, by application to me. JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary for State N. C.
GREENSBORO', N. C., Jan. 11, 1864. Jan 18-1w*

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN W. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE,
Jan 14-2w* Administrator.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANguage, (144 pp., 18 mo.,) may be had at all Bookstores.
Price $3. One-third off to the trade.
GEORGE DUNN & CO.,
Jan 13-6t Richmond, Va.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JAN'Y. FEB'Y. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE.

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STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev. Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G K W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

NEW SONGS.

"CALL ME NOT BACK FROM THE ECHOLESS Shore," or answer to "Rock Me to Sleep," by the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over." Price $1 50.

"'Tis the March of the Southern Men," from a Scotch melody. Price $1 50.

"No One to Love," by W. B. Harvey. Price $1 50. One half off to the trade.

GEO. DUNN & CO., Publishers,
Jan 10-3t Richmond, Va.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The Scarcity of Provisions.

There can be no doubt in the world about the scarcity of provisions in many sections of the country, and yet we believe if proper economy be employed the army and people may be fed until another crop is made. But what kind of a crop can we make if the proposed measures of Congress be adopted?—Every man who is now taken from the farm will reduce the productions of the present year, and instead of taking more some of the farmers already in the army should be detailed to make corn and raise meat, and their places filled by non-producers.

Corn meal has reached the extraordinary price of $20 a bushel in this city, while pork was selling last week from $2 50 to $2.75 a pound. Corn sold a few days ago, at a public sale in Caswell county, at $100 a barrel. Prices are rapidly going up all over the country and in many sections supplies cannot be had at all.

These things are truly alarming, and if our Congressmen are wise they will have an eye to the *corn-field* as well as the tented field. Armies are not efficient unless they be well fed, and victories cannot be expected of famished men. Let all men who remain at home remember that they can as really serve the cause by raising supplies for the army as by fighting the battles; and we appeal to every one who has an acre of ground for cultivation to turn it to the best possible account. Spring will soon be here and farm labor must commence, and there must be no laggards or drones at home.

The Next Meeting of Congress.

Nothing, however plain, says the *Dispatch*, can come before Congress without undergoing an amount of *talk* sufficient for the gravest questions. We should think that it there *could* be any proposition that admitted of no dispute, that to assemble the next Congress at an early day after the adjournment of this, would be of this character. Yet it has already endured more speeches than were made in the House of Commons upon the bill for Catholic emancipation, the passage of which produced a radical change in the Constitution of England.

In such times as these Congress ought always to be in session. Every day in the year something occurs which demands their immediate attention. It should have been here last October, when the defeat at Chattanooga occurred, to take immediate steps for parrying the effects of that disaster. It did not meet until six weeks after that event, and, except the repeal of the substitute law, it has done nothing even yet. According to Mr. Staples, the whole time they have actually been in session since the commencement of the war has been about seven months—that is, about one fifth of the time the war has lasted. It does not become that body to devolve its cares upon the Executive; while its members are taking their pleasure at home, just as if the country were quier, and this the time of Hickory Clubs and Log Cabins. The Congress of '76 never adjourned for any considerable time. They were always in place, and always engaged in their public duties. No other revolutionary Legislature that we ever heard of ever left its post to seek rest and pleasure at home while the earth was trembling in convulsions of a revolution beneath their feet. They ought to be here at their posts; there will always be enough for them to do.

"The Rival Administrations."—We are indebted to the author, E. A. Pollard, for a copy of a pamphlet of 32 pages, devoted to the Rival Administrations of Richmond and Washington, criticisms of the management of the war, &c. This little work is well worth reading and may be had for one dollar at the bookstores, or by addressing the author, *Examiner* Office, Richmond.

Mr. Pollard is the author of the "First and Second Years of the War," a work that has been extensively read in this country and reprinted in Europe.

A countryman was knocked down by a slung shot on one of the principal streets in Richmond on last Wednesday night. The attempt to assassinate was made at the early hour of 9 o'clock and the moon shining almost as bright as day. The countryman was only partially stunned by the blow, and drew his revolver and fired on the four ruffians who made the attempt to rob and murder him, when they fled. Where are the city police?—where Wilder's detectives?—where the military guard? It seems no man's life is safe for a moment who ventures on the street in Richmond.

Meeting of the Next Congress.

From the manœuvering of the last few days we begin to doubt whether the present Congress will let the new body meet before December. A number of the members have changed their views since the consideration of the subject commenced, and the recommittal of the bill is a bad omen. We copy the following remarks on the subject from the *Whig*:

By law, the present session of the Confederate Congress expires on the 18th of February next—less than a month from this time—and by law it does not meet until the first Monday in next December, nine months hence. The Senate, seeing the exigencies of the approaching Spring, resolved that Congress should meet the first Monday in May. The House, to the surprise and pleasure of everybody, resolved to meet a month sooner than the Senate had suggested. A bill to this effect passed the House by a considerable majority, but on the motion of Mr. Barksdale, whose relations to the Administration are well known, the bill has been recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. It seems this is to be made a test question, and there is a possibility—we trust and believe it is nothing more—that the country may again be called upon to mourn a second interregnum, longer and far more dangerous than that which followed the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, when our finances ran to ruin at the rate of two or three millions a day, our armies dwindled away, and he alone who had the power to call Congress together was deaf to public outcry and made no sign.

This disposition to put off the meeting of Congress is unaccountable, except upon the hypothesis that the friends of the Administration are of opinion that it is the intention of Congress to interfere with the Executive. Congress has no such intention. A great deal of important business is unfinished, and but little time remains to finish it in. The currency question has not been settled. The military bill has not been settled. These are matters of vital importance, and if hurried over at the heel of the session will doubtless need early revision. It is important to see what the effect of the currency measures will be. A crisis is a hand, when the people will not be satisfied unless their Representatives are in their places. It is necessary that the new members should be here at the earliest moment. Indeed, it may be said there are at hundred reasons for the early re-assembling of Congress and scarcely one good one against it. The people desire it, and they will watch with a jealous eye those who attempt to thwart their wishes.

Whence comes this factious opposition in Congress to the will of the people? What is the meaning of it? Who are the instigators of the movement, and what is the end they seek to accomplish We confess we are at a loss for answers to these questions. Is it not designed to subvert the government?. What, then, means this attempt to place the whole power of exemptions in the hands of the Secretary of War, to conscribe everybody from 16 to 60, to suspend *habeas corpus*, and to postpone, in this time of public peril, the meeting of the Representatives of the people. We should be glad to obtain candid responses to these interrogatories.

Forty [illegible]ripts.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* says:

I am told that forty members of the present Congress have been elected to stay at home. Here, then, are forty conscripts, who will have to get forty soft places from the Executive or go into Camp of Instruction. Why do you not give a list of these forty conscripts, and when a vote on any important question is taken, publish the name of the voters, with (N. C.) for non-conscript, and (C.) for conscript; affixed to each name. We could then see what these conscripts are after. How did these conscripts vote on the bill to repeal exemptions, on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and on the bill to postpone the meeting of Congress? Can't you re-publish their votes on these measures, and when Congress adjourns wont you tell the people how many of these conscripts go to the field and how many get soft places? By so doing you will render a service to the country.

Now as these forty *honorables* become conscripts immediately on the adjournment of Congress, we hope the enrolling officer will do his duty and send them to camp. Surely, the government authorities will not arrange forty soft places for men who have been rejected by their constituents.

What Does it Mean?—Has the bill to give the President power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* been passed in secret session, or is the following, from the *Whig* of Friday, only intended to ridicule the idea of doing so absurd a thing:

Funeral Notice.—Expired on the morning of January 21, 1864 of wounds received at the hands of a philosopher, Habeas Corpus, a well known and highly respected resident of the Confederacy. The deceased was a native of England, resided for some time in the United States, but being driven thence by the enemies of public liberty, came to reside in the Confederate States, where he believed every arrangement had been made to prolong his life indefinitely if not forever. He was about several hundred years old when he died. His loss is irreparable. His funeral will take place from the office of the Richmond *Enquirer* on Monday next, at 4 P. M. The learned and Reverend Geo. Fitzhugh will deliver the obituary discourse. Pall Bearers, Messrs. Phelan, Brown, Gartrell and Barksdale. Driver of the Hearse, Mr. Nathaniel Tyler. The friends of the defunct and the public generally are respectfully solicited to be present. Green weepers, eight feet long, and black cotton gloves, dyed in the wool and imported expressly from Baltimore, will be furnished gratis at the War Department. A mounted guard of 1600 choice Plugs will be in attendance to preserve order. The editors and employees of the *Whig*, *Examiner*, *Mercury*, *Confederacy*, and *Appeal*, are warned not to molest the mourners, or in any way interfere with the proceedings.

Insert once and send bill to Mr. Memminger.

He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will not forsake him in any emergency, who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine around the darkest scenes.

Hon. E. G. Reade, appointed by Gov. Vance to fill the place of Mr. Davis, took his seat in the Confederate States Senate on Friday last. Mr. Reade is one of our ablest men and thoroughly understands the public sentiment of his State, and we hope he will take occasion at an early day to let the Senate know the temper, feelings and wishes of our people.

Eighty of the most desperate of the prisoners in Castle Thunder were started for Salisbury on Thursday morning, where they are to be in future confined.

The Knoxville *Register*, now published at Atlanta, has advanced its rates to *five dollars* a month. Single copies of the paper are sold for fifty cents.

Two steamers have recently arrived at the port of Mobile, with government freight.

An attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion in Richmond, on last Thursday night.

The small pox is rapidly on the increase in Wilmington.

MILITARY NECESSITY, INDEED!

This is the tyrant's plea. By this, he slowly but certainly and assurely works himself into absolute and despotic power. He smiles, graciously at first; he grows gradually stern; and, when in the pride of his usurpation, he scowls like Jove in his direst wrath. With that same plea—necessity—he found in *Milton's Paradise Lost* "excus'd his devilish deeds." Then, well may the free citizen of a once proud and glorious Republic examine with a searching eye the conduct of those in high places of trust—those who put up this plea.

Ever since the very incipiency of our government, every hard, or cruel, or faithless or unconstitutional, or at least doubtful question of policy, has been heralded with the plea of military necessity. This cry was raised by the first Congress, which met in Richmond, in regard to continuing the twelve-months men in the field beyond the time for which they volunteered. Our cause is lost, said they, if the volunteers are not forced to stand to their arms! It is a military necessity! And this was just before their terms of service expired! Why did not the Provisional government provide for relieving them long before the new Congress met? Surely that body had foresight enough to see that their time expired in the summer of 1862, and that if the cause were not given up we must have an army to confront and drive back our invaders. They were either wilfully faithless, or they were troubled with the same thick-skulled statesmanship which induced President Davis not to accept the thousands of volunteers who tendered their services at the commencement of the war, which, had he done, would have enabled us to have achieved our independence after the first and grandest victory of the war on the plains of Manassas. All we wanted there were men, unwearied and ready for a march, who could have followed the routed, Yankees to the Federal Capital and thundered at its gates. Had he been blessed with profound sagacity, we would have had such an army, and, as Gen. Prentice confessed to Gen. Beauregard, we would have had peace and independence almost without bloodshed and devastation. Few men doubted the unconstitutionality of the conscript act, and whenever the free citizen approached his representative with the desire to know why he rode over and trampled down the Constitution, the same plea, military necessity, was urged.—But that was not correct. It was not a military necessity as to the men in the field until it was made so and purposely; nor was it, at any time, as to the men in the walks of private life in the States. The Constitution-loving and tyranny-fearing favored the old constitutional mode by drafting, and we have knowledge that the distinguished Statesman, who honors the Vice-Presidential Chair, with thousands of other profound lawyers and jurists and statesmen all over the land held that such a course was the right one and the only legal one. The army could have been increased to the same extent and just as early; for the number desired could have been raised by draft, and the militia officers could have done it quicker and cheaper than it was executed by the Confederate officers. Besides, the men would have been better satisfied with the decrees of fortune than of usurped Power. Yet, our Congress trampled on the fundamental Law of the Confederacy, and, when called to task for this encroachment upon it, they looked their constituents in the faces only with the terrible plea of military necessity in their mouths.—Military necessity, indeed!

The currency of the country was virtually repudiated by that sage and distinguished body of small beer-house politicians; and the Old Dominion followed suit and did the same through her General Assembly, another wise assemblage, which *The Examiner* lately made the butt of one of its keenest and most trenchant lampoons. The honest, gallant, patriotic Old North State, with Gov. Vance at her head, had the nerve and sagacity and sterling purity to step forward and rebuke both those bodies for their breach of public faith; for these bills of money had the faith of the government pledged for their redemption six months after the conclusion of a treaty between this and the Federal government at Washington. Our State would not cower shamefully and ignobly under the "black flag of repudiation!" Virginia, seeing the sudden and wonderful depreciation of the currency, in consequence of that course, and the wisdom and policy of the noble stand taken by this State, retraced her steps and sustained the currency—and dared do right. The plea for this unrighteous act was military necessity. Where was the compulsion, military or otherwise? Military necessity, indeed!

Congress, early in 1862 inaugurated the substitute system, which had been permitted by the Secretary of War under an Order of October, 1861, and allowed any citizen who put in a substitute and was discharged under the regulations to be made by the said Secretary, to be exempt for "three years or during the war." The same Congress, at this session, after 75,000 good men have paid out their money, and through substitutes have been rendering service in the field, have repudiated the Act allowing substitution, and on the heels of that, have passed an act putting all the principals without exception in the field. Was there any necessity for this? Where are the 100,000 men now from their commands!—Why did they not take steps to enforce the law already upon the statute-book of the general government? That would have increased the army more than the putting in of the substitute-men. There was really no necessity for it. They had better extended the conscript age to fifty. Was there ever such faithlessness? Never! But in their great trepidation these august Legislators will answer this interogatory with the threadbare plea—military necessity! Oh, the multitude of faults it is invoked to hide!

But we are told that the great chart of Freedom, the writ of *habeas corpus*, must be suspended as to those men who have furnished substitutes, lest the Judges of the State Courts should have the honesty and firmness and manliness to discharge them. Who say so? Mr. Phelan, of the President's State. Will Congress dare do that unjust act? If so, beware, citizens of the Confederacy, beware! That is the small encroaching step of tyranny! Next it will be a military necessity to suspend it as to every freeman.—If one is right, so is the other. Military necessity, indeed.

Again, the military committee, through Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, has introduced what that Representative was pleased to term on a day previous, "a sweeping law," taking nearly every person from 15 to 55 years of age, and giving to the President the power to detail whomsoever he may think proper.—Wonderful, amazing capacity—statesmanship. The boys of fifteen!—"the seed corn!" Surely, some member will move to amend it by inserting, all from the cradle to the grave, and allow President Davis to detail such as he may think best. As the Montgomery *Mail* has asked: "Is Congress daft? or worse, is it a party to a conspiracy to centralize the government, and erect on the ruins of a broken Constitution a despotism at Richmond? The words from the Capitol grate harshly on the ears of patriots. The speeches lately made in Congress smack of the harangue of Robespierre, Petion, Danton, Murat—those heroes of a wild hour in a not very remote past. In God's name let us be spared a repetition in our land of that sad drama of blood and tears!" But there is one patriot, one bold spirit, Mr. Staples of Virginia, who rose in his seat and witheringly exposed the bold scheme of tyranny, and the bill was re-committed.—Where were our Representatives from this State that they did not set their seal of condemnation upon it? Where was our own immediate Representative, Mr. Mclean, that he did not rebuke the insult offered to that body by the committee, on taking the power that properly belonged to that House and the Senate, and putting it in the hands of the President? Surely, that Congress must expect at an early day, to die the political death, in that they were preparing to make their last will and Testament, giving President Davis the transcendent power conferred by that Bill, and appointing him the Testamentary Guardian of their constituents! And all this, if passed, will we become, be passed on the ground of military necessity. Military nessity, indeed! Must we put on the ugly habiliments of slavery in order to the privilege of afterward being clothed in the garments of liberty?—Beware! Such habiliments will burn and scortch like the shirt of Nessus! Beware, or like Hercules, the poison of the Lernean hydra will penetrate through your bones! Pray that wisdom may dash the distracted councils of Congress, and then we may yet have hope in the cause and independence of our beloved South.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT DAVIS, AND HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.

We publish the following correspondence between the President of the Confederate States and His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, elicited by the published letter of the latter, dated in October, 1862, to the Catholic Archbishops at New York and New Orleans, enjoining them to employ their prayers and influence for the restoration of peace:

PRESIDENT DAVIS TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS THE NINTH.

Executive Office,
Richmond, Sept. 23, 1863.

Most Venerable Chief of the Holy See and Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church:

The letters which your Holiness addressed to the Venerable Chiefs of the Catholic Clergy in New Orleans and New York, have been brought to my attention, and I have read with emotion the terms in which you are pleased to express the deep sorrow with which you regard the slaughter, ruin and devastation consequent on the war now waged by the government of the United States against the States and people over which I have been chosen to preside, and in which you direct them, and the clergy under their authority, to exhort the people and the rulers to the exercise of mutual charity and the love of peace. I am deeply sensible of the Christian charity and sympathy with which your Holiness has twice appealed to the venerable clergy of your Church, urging them to use and apply all study and exertion for the restoration of peace and tranquility.

I, therefore, deem it my duty to offer to your Holiness, in my own name and in that of the people of the Confederate States, the expression of our sincere and cordial appreciation of the Christian charity and love by which your Holiness is actuated, and to assure you that this people, at whose hearthstones the enemy is now pressing with threats of dire oppression and merciless carnage, are now, and ever have been, earnestly desirous that this wicked war shall cease; that we have offered at the footstool of Our Father who is in Heaven prayers inspired by the same feelings which animate your Holiness; that we desire no evil to our enemies, nor do we covet any of their possessions; but are only struggling to the end that they shall cease to devastate our land and inflict useless and cruel slaughter upon our people, and that we be permitted to live at peace with all mankind, under our own laws and institutions which protect every man in the enjoyment not only of his temporal rights, but of the freedom of worshipping God according to his own faith.

I, therefore, pray your Holiness to accept from me and from the people of these Confederate States the assurance of our sincere thanks for your effort to aid the cause of peace, and of our earnest wishes that your life may be prolonged and that God may have you in His holy keeping.

(Signed) Jefferson Davis,
President of the Confederate States America.

To the Illustrous and Honorable Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, Richmond:

Pius P. P. IX.

Illustrious and Honorable Sir, greeting: We have lately received with all kindness, as was meet, the gentlemen sent by your Excellency to present to us your letter dated on the 23d of last September. We have received certainly no small pleasure in learning both from these gentlemen and from your letter the feelings of gratification and of very warm appreciation with which you, Illustrious and Honorable Sir, were moved when you first had knowledge of our letters written in October of the preceding year to the Venerable Brethren, John, Archbishop of New York, and John, Archbishop of New Orleans, in which we again and again urged and exhorted those Venerable Brethren that because of their exemplary piety and episcopal zeal they should employ their most earnest efforts, in our name, also, in order that the fatal civil war which had arisen in the States should end, and that the people of America might again enjoy mutual peace and concord, and love each other with mutual charity. And it has been very gratifying to us to recognize, Illustrious and Honorable Sir, that you and your people are animated by the same desire for peace and tranquility which we had so earnestly inculcated in our aforesaid letters to the Venerable Brethren above named. Oh, that the other people also of the States and their rulers, considering seriously how cruel and how deplorable is this intestine war, would receive and embrace the counsels of peace and tranquility. We, indeed, shall not cease with most fervent prayer to beseech God, the Best and Highest, and to implore Him to pour out the spirit of Christian love and peace upon all the people of America, and to rescue them from the great calamities with which they are afflicted. And we also pray the same most merciful Lord that He will illumine Your Excellency with the light of His divine grace and unite you with ourselves in perfect charity.

Given at Rome, at St. Peters, on the 3d December, 1863, in the Eighteenth year of our Pontificate.

Pius P. P. IX.

From the Charleston Mercury.]

SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH DAY.

Yesterday, with its clear cold air and cloudless sky, brought no cessation of the bombardment. All day long the enemy kept hurling his ponderous bolts towards the city. The number of shots fired from 5 30 p. m., on Tuesday, until the same hour on Wednesday, was 134. We regret to chronicle two casualties: A member of Capt. Chichester's Artillery Company, the Gist Guard, was killed, and a negro was wounded.

The fleet off this station now comprises the *Ironsides* and four Monitors, with the usual number of wooden vessels.

A boat from the enemy, under flag of truce, communicated with Sullivan's Island yesterday. This gave rise to a variety of vauge and improbable rumors in the city yesterday. The real object of the flag of truce has not yet transpired; but it is supposed to have brought letters, etc., for prisoners in our hands.

The accounts from Charleston, which we find in the Northern papers, contain the usual amount of gasconade. A correspondent, with Gilmore's army, says Charleston is now at the mercy of the Yankees. The New York *Times*, *per contra*, says, editorially:

The country has ceased to look for the capture of Charleston, either by Gen. Gilmore's army or by the iron clad navy. The many months that have passed since the last serious attempt by the monitors, have brought with them many [illegible], and left behind them an equal number of [illegible]; and those who anticipated that Gen. Gilmore's [illegible] of Fort Wagner would instantly be followed by the seizure of Sumter's site, of Fort Moultrie, James Island, and all the works in the harbor, have looked in vain for the realization of their hopes. The *Times* says, further, that the few thousand troops [illegible] could not be expected to capture Charleston, but to execute this part of the plan of joint operations Gilmore has executed his part of the plan, by the aid of the vessels of war to remove the obstructions in the harbor, and reach the city by running by the batteries on Sullivan's Island has not been accomplished. The consequence is that "the shores of the inner harbor and the wharves of the city bristle with guns, which did not exist at the time Gillmore took Wagner." Military men assert that what was feasible for the monitors to do then, is very difficult, if not impracticable, now; that if they once reached the inner harbor they could not hope to remain there. The permanent occupation of Sumter by our troops, while the enemy holds James and Sullivan's Islands, would be impracticable, neither is it at all necessary. The enemy has a concentric fire on Sumter. It would appear, therefore, if it were possible to get possession of it, it would not only be possible, but easy, for the enemy to get it back again.

The New York *Herald's* Folly Island correspondent says General Gillmore has succeeded in [illegible] ing the Greek fire shells so that he can shortly commence the regular bombardment of Charleston with them.

Retaliation.—The following is a copy of the letter sent to the Federal General, Wilde, by the Colonel commanding the forces on Blackwater, relating the late measures of retaliation adopted by our military authorities in Eastern North Carolina:

Headquarters Forces on Blackwater,
Franklin, Va., January, 1864.

General Wilde, Commanding Colored Brigade, Folk, Va.

Sir: Probably no expedition during the progress of the war, has been attended with more utter disregard for the long established usages of civilized warfare, the dictates of humanity, than was your late raid into the country bordering the Albemarle.

Your stay, though short, was marked by [illegible] and enormities. You burned houses over the heads of defenceless women and children, carried off [illegible] property of every description, arrested non-combatants, and carried off ladies in irons, whom you confined with negro men. Your negro troops [illegible] Confederates after they had surrendered, and [illegible] were only saved by the exertions of the more humane of your white officers.

Last, but not least, under the pretext that [illegible] a guerrilla, you hanged Daniel Bright; a private of company L, sixty-second Georgia regiment [illegible] alry.) forcing the ladies and gentlemen whom you had in arrest to witness the execution. Therefore, I have obtained an order from the General commanding the execution of Samuel Jones, a private of company B, Fifth Ohio, whom I hang in retaliation. I have two more of your men—in irons—as hostages for Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Mundin. When these women are released these men wil be relieved, and treated as prisoners of war. "Col. Joel R. Griffin.

The Speed of Railroads.—The Great Western Express to Exeter, England, travels at the rate of forty-three miles an hour, including stoppages, and forty-one miles an hour without including the stoppages. To attain this rate, a speed of sixty miles an hour is adopted midway between some of the stations, and, in certain experimental trips, seventy miles an hour have been reached. A speed of seventy miles an hour is about equivalent to thirty-five yards a second, or thirty-five yards between two beats of a common clock. All objects near the eye of a passenger travelling at this rate will pass by his eye in the thirty-fifth part of a second; and if thirty-five stakes were erected at the side of the road, a yard apart, they would not be distinguished one from another, but if painted red, they would appear collectively as a continuous flash of red color. If two trains of this speed pass each other, the relative velocity will be seventy yards per second; and if one of the trains were seventy yards long, it would flash by in a single second. Supposing the locomotive which draws such a train to have driving wheels seven feet in diameter, these wheels will revolve five times in a second; the valve moves and the steam escapes four times in a second—but as there are two cylinders, which act alternately, there are really twenty puffs or escapes of steam in a second. The locomotive can be heard to "cough" when moving slowly, the cough being occasioned by the abrupt emission of waste steam up the chimney; but twenty coughs in a second cannot be separated by the air, their individuality becoming lost. Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly one-fourth of a cannon ball; and the momentum of a whole train, moving at such a speed would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon balls equal to one-fourth the weight of the train.

Green Backs Proscribed—The following bill to be entitled "An Act to prohibit dealing in the paper currency of the enemy," has passed both Houses of Congress. It originated in the House of Representatives, and was amended in the Senate, by the insertion of the words *italicised* in the first section. The amendment will, of course, be concurred in by the House. The act will, doubtless, receive the approval of the President, and the country will then be relieved of the pernicious effects of a traffic which it is surprising any person professing to be identified with the South should ever have engaged in:

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no broker, banker, or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant or vender of merchandize of any description, or any other person, *except within the lines of the enemy*, shall buy, *sell, take, circulate*, or in any manner traffic in any paper currency of the United States: *Provided*, That the purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment and prosecution in the Confederate court holden for the district within which the offence was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, exchanged, or used, or a sum equal thereto; and shall be moreover subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of said court; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the several Confederate courts to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

3. That this act shall not be construed to apply to any person acting in behalf of the government of the Confederate States, by special authority from the President, or any of the heads of Departments.

Running the Blockade at Wilmington.—A semi-official statement relative to running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., shows that from January 1, 1863, to the 23d of October in the same year—ten months—ninety vessels ran into Wilmington. During last August one ran in every other day, making fifteen in that month. In one day, the 11th of July, four ran in, and on the 19th of October last five came safely through the blockaders. At Charleston, during the six months ending in July, 1863, forty-three steamers ran in safely. These facts have been made public in Europe, though it is not at all likely that it will open the eyes of those who are determined not to see.